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complaint and now Defendants' seek their attorney's fees and costs. For the reasons discussed below, the Court denies the motion.

## **DISCUSSION**

Civil rights statutes generally allow the prevailing party an award of attorney's fees. However, when the defendant is the prevailing party, fees are limited to when the plaintiff's claims were "unreasonable, frivolous, meritless, or vexatious." *Christianburg Garment Co. v. EEOC*, 434 U.S. 412, 421 (1978). Also, where bad faith is present, it is more likely that a court will assess attorney's fees against a losing plaintiff. *Id.* at 422. The Ninth Circuit applies the *Christianburg* standard in ADA cases. *Summers v. Teichert & Son*, 127 F.3d 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 1997).

Here, Defendants have not convinced the Court that Amerson's complaint was so unreasonable, frivolous, meritless, or vexatious that the Defendants should be awarded attorney's fees. While the Court strongly disagreed with Amerson's position, her arguments held some merit. Thus the Court declines to grant attorney's fees to the Defendants.

As to the costs, the Defendants request goes too far. The Court subtracts the improper request for online research costs and unauthorized copying and printing costs (for such things as document production and medical records) which are not taxable. Thus, Defendants request for \$3,573.71 is reduced to \$1,836.52. This sum consists of deposition transcript costs and postage for the same which are taxable.

## **CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Attorney Fees (#24) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Defendants are entitled to costs in the sum of \$1,836.52.

Dated: January 26, 2012.

ROGER L. HUNT United States District Judge